Rock Island Arsenal
Shop A
(Building 102)
Rodman Avenue between Gillespie Avenue
and First Street
Rock Island
Rock Island County
Illinois

HAER No. IL-20-F

HAER
ILL,
81-ROCIL,
3/102-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Engineering Record
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

HAER
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HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL
SHOP A
(Building 102)
HAER No. IL-20F

Location:	Rodman Avenue Between Gillespie Avenue and First Street, Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Rock Island County, Illinois UTM: 15.704730.4598870 Quad: Davenport East
Date of Construction:	1873-1876
Present Owner and Occupant:	U.S. Army
Present Use:	Administrative offices
Significance:	After taking command of Rock Island Arsenal in 1865, General Thomas Jefferson Rodman devised a master plan for the installation calling for the construction of ten large, Greek Revival, manufacturing shops, five on each side of the island's major east-west thoroughfare. Under construction from 1873 to 1876, Shop A was the fifth to be completed. With its companion facilities completed under the Rodman plan, Shop A forms a cohesive architectural statement, which, in terms of both scale and style, has no counterpart among government installations in the Midwest. Shop A is part of the Rock Island Arsenal National Register Historic District.
Historian:	Jeffrey A. Hess, February 1985
Architectural Historian:	David Arbogast, February 1985

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: According to Colonel Daniel Webster Flagler, who succeeded General Thomas Jefferson Rodman as the arsenal's commandant in 1871, the building site was selected by Rodman in February 1866 (Flagler, p. 118). Excavation commenced in 1873 (Flagler, p. 334). By June 1875, the stonework for the walls was completed; by June 1876, the building was finished (Flagler, pp. 342, 347). A datestone above the central entrance of the north facade bears the inscription, "1873."

2. Architect: Although Shop A was designed and built under the supervision of Colonel Daniel Webster Flagler, the building was closely patterned after Shops B and C (see HAER Nos. IL-20A, IL-20G), which were designed by General Thomas Jefferson Rodman (Flagler, p. 261).

   Born in Salem, Indiana in 1815, Rodman graduated from West Point in 1841 and was assigned to Allegheny Arsenal in Pittsburgh as an officer of the Ordnance Department. During the next two decades, he developed techniques for hollow casting cannon and for producing perforated propellant, which revolutionized the manufacture and use of artillery (Zabecki, pp. 55-56; Flagler, pp. 262-266).

   As commandant of Watertown Arsenal near Boston from 1859 to 1865, Rodman was responsible for designing a machine shop for the installation, which was a simplified, brick version of the Greek Revival stone manufacturing shops he subsequently planned for Rock Island Arsenal (Baylies and Bahr, p. 4-10). Rodman assumed command of Rock Island Arsenal in 1865; he died of illness at the installation in June 1871 (Flagler, pp. 116, 261).

3. Original and subsequent owners: U.S. Army.

4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: Slate roofing was probably put on by Charles C. Hipwell. As a foreman of Aiken & Co. of Pittsburgh, Hipwell had previously slated the roofs of Shops B and C (see HAER Nos. IL-20A, IL-20G). In the early 1870s, he established his own business in Davenport, Iowa, and "slated nearly all the buildings erected at the arsenal [before 1877]" (Flagler, p. 257).

   Most of the ironwork, including columns, roof frame, and "house hardware," was manufactured in Shop E (Flagler, pp. 334, 341-342, 348; see HAER No. IL-20H).

"All of the doors, windows, and other wood work [was] manufactured in the arsenal shops" (Flagler, p. 348).

"All of the work was done by day workmen, employed and paid by the Government. The work was directed and superintended directly by officers of the Ordnance Department stationed at the arsenal, and the necessary engineering work, calculations, making of tests, experiments, etc., was also done by the officers" (Flagler, p. 260; see also pp. 348-349).

5. Original plans and construction: On February 7, 1866, Rodman submitted to the War Department a schematic site plan of the arsenal, proposing the construction of ten manufacturing shops, five on each side of the arsenal's main east-west thoroughfare (later named Rodman Avenue). The plan was published in 1877 (Flagler, Plate I). It delineates the ten buildings, including Shop A, as U-shaped structures with a crossbar connecting the legs of the "U" at midpoint. According to Flagler, the configuration of the buildings was almost immediately changed. "To add strength to the walls [and] beauty to the architecture," two porticos were added to the front and to each of the sides of the buildings. Also, the crossbar between the legs of the "U" was removed "to leave the courtyard clear for teaming purposes" (Flagler, p. 123). The revised plan was published in 1877 (Flagler, Figure 1, inset on Plate I). No other early plans or elevations have been located.

   The building's original U-shaped configuration is documented by a bird's-eye view of the arsenal published in 1877 (Flagler, frontispiece). A photograph of the north facade, dated 1907, confirms Flagler's general description of the original architecture (see HAER Photo No. IL-20F-13). The building's present configuration conforms to the original construction, except that a three-story, stone-veneer building of identical Greek Revival architecture (Building 103, see HAER No. IL-20S) now connects the pavilions on Shop A's east facade to Shop C.

6. Alterations and additions: At undetermined dates, the original slate roofing was replaced with composition roofing; the original stone entrance steps with concrete steps.

   In 1917-1918, the facades of the pavilions on the building's east elevation were demolished. The original stonework from the demolished sections was reused in constructing a three-story, stone-veneered, Greek Revival structure connecting the remaining portions of the pavilions to Shop C. The new building,

designated as "A-C Connection," was designed and built by Stone and Webster Company of Boston; it was completed in July 1918 (Completion Report,, p. 3; see HAER No. IL-20S).

B. Historical Context:

After assuming command of Rock Island Arsenal in August 1865, General Thomas Jefferson Rodman devised a master construction plan for the installation, which he submitted to the War Department on February 7, 1866. In its general outline, Rodman's plan called for the construction of ten large, stone, manufacturing shops, five on each side of the arsenal's main east-west thoroughfare (later named Rodman Avenue). The establishments on the south side of the avenue were called "arsenal shops," which meant they were to be devoted to the manufacture of general ordnance items. Those on the north side were called "armory shops," because they were intended for small arms production. All ten shops were designed in a Greek Revival style, which Rodman had previously used in designing a machine shop at Watertown Arsenal near Boston. Although none of the shops was completed before Rodman died of illness in June 1871, all ten were eventually finished by his nineteenth-century successors (Flagler, p. 118; Nothstein and Stephens, pp. 153-157).

Situated on the western end of "arsenal row," Shop A was the fifth shop to be completed. Excavation began in 1873, and construction concluded in 1876. Although Shop A was originally intended for manufacturing purposes, it served primarily as a storehouse until at least the end of World War I ("Report, 1901," p. 312, "General Course," pp. 8-9). About 1918, the building was equipped with a new telephone system and became the arsenal's communications center ("General Course," p. 96). From about 1919 to 1940, Shop A also housed the Rock Island Arsenal Museum (Interview with Bouilly). At the present time, Shop A contains the arsenal's main switchboard and numerous administrative offices. According to a caption on a 1944 photograph in the picture collection of the Rock Island Arsenal Historical Office, Shop A has been designated as "Building 102" at least since World War II. The photograph is captioned in part, " 68 / Looking N.E. at rear of Shop 'A,' Bldg. 102 / 1 November 1944." (For additional documentation, see HAER No. IL-20.)

Prepared by: Jeffrey A. Hess
MacDonald and Mack Partnership
February 1985

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: The building is a massive, late Greek Revival style, U-plan, limestone structure. It is two-and-one-half stories above a basement, with a gabled roof sheltering an attic. lt forms part of a symmetrical set of five buildings along tbe south side of Rodman Avenue, which is mirrored by a matching set on the north side.

2. Condition of fabric: The building is well-maintained and is in good condition.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: The main (north) block of the building (HAER Photo Nos. IL-20F-1 and IL-20F-2) measures 210' x 60' (19 bays on the north elevation and 9 bays on the south elevation). Two wings (HAER Photo Nos. 1L-20F-2 and 1L-20F-3), each measuring 240' (28 bays on their exterior elevations and 22 bays on their courtyard elevations) x 60' (5 bays on their south elevations) stretch south from the east and west ends of the main block. Near each end of the outer, long elevations of the wings are projecting pavilions measuring 60' (5 bays) and extending 15' (1 bay) from the wing elevations. The building is two-and-one-half stories tall with a full basement and attic. At the north end of the east elevation is a very small square addition housing the steam tunnel.

2. Foundations: Coursed, rock-faced ashlar limestone measuring 3'-0" thick below a dressed ashlar limestone water table. The north face of the northwest corner block of the water table contains the inscription, in block lettering, "BEGUN 1873" "FlNlSHED 1876". The addition foundation is reinforced concrete.

3. Walls: Coursed, rock-faced ashlar limestone (HAER Pboto Nos. IL-20F-1, IL-20F-2, 1L-20F-3, IL-20F-4, and IL-20F-5) decreasing in thickness by 6" with each story. Colossal rock-faced ashlar limestone pilasters (HAER Photo Nos. 1L-20F-1, IL-20F-2, 1L-20F-3, IL-20F-4, and 11-20F-5) rising from the water table to the entablature divide the elevations into a regular bay system. The dressed limestone entablature (HAER Photo No. IL-20F-1, IL-20F-2, 1L-20F-3, and IL-20F-4) carries a projecting cornice (originally dressed limestone) of tan fiberglass simulating limestone. The pedimented gable ends (HAER Photo Nos. IL-20F-1, IL-20F-2, and IL-20F-3) are rock-faced ashlar limestone with dressed limestone cornices. There is a carved limestone block (HAER Photo No. IL-20F-4) above the central entrance of the front (north) facade bearing the date 1873. The addition walls are tan brick.

4. Structural systems: Limestone bearing wall. Coursed, rock-faced limestone piers (HAER Photo No. IL-20F-10) 20' on-center in the basement support fluted Doric cast-iron columns (HAER Photo No. IL-20F-7) on the first and second floors. First, second, and attic floor systems are wrought-iron stringers and joists with brick vaulting between. The roof system is iron Fink trusses (HAER Photo No. IL-20F-11).

5. Porches: Porches (HAER Photo Nos. IL-20F-1, Il-20F-2, IL-20F-3, and IL-20F-4) are located at the center bays ofthe pavilions (except abutting Buildings 103 and 107), the south ends of the wings, the third bays from each end of the north elevation of the main block, and the center of the main block. Typical porches consist of poured concrete steps on rock-faced ashlar limestone base walls. The west porch at the south end of the west wing has a rock-faced ashlar limestone opening in its base. Rock-faced jambs carry a segmental arch with radiating voussoirs and a rock-faced keystone.

7. Openings:

   a. Doorways: Principal doorways (HAER Photo Nos. IL-20F-1, IL-20F-2, IL-20F-3, IL-20F-4, and IL-20F-5) are centered in the northwest and southwest pavilions, the wing ends, the third bays from each end of the north elevation, and the first and sixteenth bays from the north end of the courtyard elevations of the wings. Those at the wing ends and facing the courtyard (HAER Photo Nos. IL-20F-3 and IL-20F-5) are at the basement level. Each has a rock-faced limestone segmental-arched head with a rock-faced keystone, and rock-faced limestone jambs with large semi-circular base blocks (now removed in some doorways) projecting into the doorway. Most of the original limestone sill blocks have been replaced with poured concrete sills. The doorway at the east end of the north elevation contains a pair of modern three-light over three panel wood doors surrounded by plywood. The west doorway in the same elevation contains a modern slab door with an upper glass panel and is surrounded by concrete block. The west pavilion doorways each contain pairs of modern glass doors with transoms and sidelights having aluminum frsming. The wing end doorways (HAER Photo Nos. IL-20F-3 and IL-20F-5) each contain a modern overhead door. The south doorway of the west wing contains a modern slab door with upper glass panel surrounded by plywood. The other three courtyard doorways contain original pairs of sliding, wood doors (HAER Photo No. IL-20F-9). Set inside their arches, each door has a pair of four-light sash in the center flsnked by two-light, fixed sssh on each side, all set above four panels. The east pavilion doorways have been obscured by later building additions. Narrower doorways are

located in the center of the north and south elevations of the main block. The north opening (HAER Photo Nos. IL-20F-2 and IL-20F-4) is identical to those of the principal doorways, differing only in width. The south opening has dressed ashlar limestone jambs, a lintel formed by the water table, and a dressed limestone sill block. The north doorway contains a pair of modern three-light over three panel wood doors with plywood surround. The south doorway contains an original four-light over two panel wood door. Above this doorway is an original pair of window openings (HAER Photo No. IL-20F-3) converted to a doorway for a bridge to Building 101, but filled with concrete block following demolition of that building. In the fifth and seventh bays from the north of the courtyard elevations of the wings are doorways matching the width of standard window openings. They have ashlar limestone jambs and dressed limestone sill and lintel blocks, similar to the adjacent window openinga, differing only in length. The south doorway of the west wing contains a modern slab door with upper glass panel with plywood surround. The doorway to its north is filled with concrete block. The two narrow east wing doorways each contain an original nine-light over two panel wood door with transom. In the basement, next to the overhead doors in the wing ends, former window openings (HAER Photo No. IL-20F-3) have been lengthened to accommodate modern slab doors with upper glaas panels.

b. Windows: Typical basement, first-, and second-floor window openings (HAER Photo Nos. IL-20F-1, I1-20F-2, IL-20F-3, IL-20F-4, and IL-20F-5) contain six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash, and have rock-faced limestone jambs, cut limestone sills and flat lintels. The water table serves as the basement lintels. Paired window openings above the principal doorways have segmental-arched, rock-faced limestone voussoirs and keystones. Above the narrow, center doorways on the south and north main block elevations are similar window openings (HAER Photo Nos. IL-20F-2, IL-20F-3, and IL-20F-4) containing pairs of four-over-four, double-hung, wood sash. Most first- and second-floor window openings have single-panel wood screen sash over their lower sash. Attic window openings (HAER Photo Nos. IL-20F-1, IL-20F-2, IL-20F-3, IL-20F-4, and IL-20F-12) contain small, single-light, pivoting, wood sash and are typically arranged in pairs of small openings in the building entablature with sets of four centered in the gable ends and sets of three in the centers of the south and north main block elevations. These window openings have rock-faced jambs and sills and lintels formed by the entablature and frieze. The gable ends contain paired window openings (HAER Photo Nos. IL-20F-1, IL-20F-2, IL-20F-3, and IL-20F-12) with rock-faced limestone jambs, segmental-arched, rock-faced limestone arches and key-

stones and dressed limestone sills. There are no window openings in the north basement elevation, making this the only building of its type not to have been constructed with basement window openings in its front elevation. The south wall of the addition contains a two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash in a simple brick opening. In the limestone opening of the west wing porch is a pair of wood, four-light window sash to fit the opening. Some of the first-floor and basement window openings facing the courtyard have been filled with brick and others with concrete block. All surviving sash are painted white.

7. Roof:

a. Shape, covering: The roof (HAER Photo Nos. IL-20F-1, IL-20F-2, and IL-20F-3) is a cross-gable form covered with with asphalt shingles.

b. Cornice, eaves: The cornice and eaves (HAER Photo Nos. IL-20F-1, IL-20F-2, and I1-20F-3) are fiberglass painted tan to simulate the original limestone cornice and eaves. The interior metal gutter system is tied to exterior metal leaders which lead to an underground drainage system.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: The building originally contsined some interior partitions on the first floor, indicating some original office functions in addition to its use as a shop. It has since undergone numerous remodelings resulting in its present total use for office functions. Most interior partitions date from within the past decade. Modern restrooms (HAER Photo No. IL-20F-8) are typically located in the pavilions of the basement, first, and second floors. At the intersection of the wings with the main block are two freight elevators (HAER Photo No. IL-20F-9).

a. Basement: The basement is an open plan storage area. The steam tunnel enters the building via the addition at the north end of the eastwall.

b. First floor: The first floor is essentially an open plan area with a number of enclosed offices.

c. Second floor: The second floor is basically an open plan area areawith a number of enclosed offices in the wings and a center-hall plan in the front portion flanked byoffices.

d. Attic: The attic is an open plan area with two full fire walls between the front block and the wings.

2. Stairways: There are four U-plan stairways (HAER Photo No. IL-20F-10) with intermediate landings rising from the basement to the attic. These are located in each of the pavilions. Originally open, they are now enclosed. They are cast iron in curvilinear Italianate style forms with open risers and open, decorative railing supports and no newel posts. The landings are covered with hardwood flooring. The handrails are dark varnished wood with iron pipe railings added to meet modern safety standards. The bottom flights of stairs in the basement are limestone blocks.

3. Flooring: Basement flooring (HAER Photo Nos. IL-20F-9 and IL-20F-10) is poured concrete with a sealer applied to it. The first story has poured concrete (HAER Photo No. IL-20F-6) covered with linoleum tile. The second story has wood flooring (HAER Photo Nos. IL-20F-7 and IL-20F-8) covered with linoleum tile. The attic (HAER Photo No. IL-20F-11) has wood flooring with a clear varnish finish. Along the center of the attic floor is a set of steel plates forming a track.

4. Wall and ceiling finishes: Outer basement walls and interior piers (HAER Photo No. IL-20F-10) are painted rock-faced ashlsr limestone. Interior partition walls are painted brick (HAER Photo No. IL-20F-10); wire cage; painted, vertical, beaded, tongue-and-groove board; and demountable partitions. The ceiling (HAER Photo No. IL-20F-9) is exposed and painted iron joists and stringers and brick vaulting.

   Outerfirst-floor walls are painted rock-faced limestone. The cast-iron columns are exposed and painted. Portions of the original, panelled, wood wall (HAER Photo No. IL-20F-6) survive at the east entry of the main block. Lower wood panels have heavy moldings and are surmounted by six-over-six, double-hung, wood window sash. The outer walls of the main block are covered with painted, vertical, beaded, tongue-and-groove, board panelling. Other partition walls include painted concrete block (at the former entry of the bridge from Building 101), painted plaster, and demountable partitions. The ceiling (HAER Photo No. IL-20F-6) is suspended acoustical tile.

   The second-floor outer walls are painted rock-faced ashlar limestone. The cast-iron columns (HAER Photo Nos. IL-20F-7 and IL-20F-8) are exposed and painted. The msin block offices are enclosed with painted plaster partitions and there are demountable partitions (HAER Photo No. IL-20F-7) in the wings. The wing restrooms have painted, vertical, beaded, tongue-and-groove board walls (HAER Photo No. IL-20F-8). The ceiling is suspended acoustical tile in the main block and painted iron stringers and joists with brick vaulting in the wings (HAER Photo Nos. IL-20F-7 and IL-20F-8).

The outer attic walls are unpainted rock-faced ashlar limestone. The fire walls are covered with painted plaster. There is an office covered with gypsum board. Storage areas have wire cage partitions. Old partitions (HAER Photo No. IL-20F-11) are painted, vertical, beaded, tongue-and-groove board with sets of mostly nine-light, fixed, wood sash above. The ceiling (HAER Photo No. IL-20F-11) is the wood decking, rafters, and purlins of the roof.

5. Openings:

   a. Doorways and doors: No original doorways survive. Thus, all doorways are of relatively recent vintage appropriate to their respective partitions.

   b. Windows: Window casings survive on the main block windows of the first floor. They are painted, vertical, beaded, tongue-and-groove board similar to the adjacent walls. Window openings in the remainder of the building are formed by the adjacent limestone.

6. Hardware: Door hardware surviving in conjunction with the basement doors includes heavy cast-brass plate head connections and tracks for the sliding mechanism and pulls. Survivng window hardware includes sash cords, pulleys, weights, and ornate lifts.

7. Mechanical equipment:

   a. Heating, air conditioning, ventilation: The building is heated by steam radiators from a central heating plant (Building 227). There is no air conditioning. Ventilation is by numerous freestanding (HAER Photo No. IL-20F-6 and IL-20F-7), and wall- and column-mounted electric fans on the first and second floors.

   b. Lighting: Artificial illumination is by means of incandescent electrical fixtures in the attic and fluorescent fixtures in the basement and first and second floors. No evidence remains of original artificial lighting systems.

   c. Plumbing: No original plumbing fixtures survive.

   d. Elevators: The two original freight elevators survive, albeit in a modernized form.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: The building anchors the southwest corner of Rodman Avenue, the arsenal's principal street, and Gillespie Avenue. East of the building is Building 104, an admin-

istration building. Connecting the two buildings is Building 103, another administration building. South of Building 103 and attached to the east elevation of the east wing is Building 107, a laboratory. The interior courtyard is paved. South of the building runs South Avenue. The relatively level site slopes gently to the south.

Prepared by: David Arbogast
Architectural Conservator
February 1985

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Original Architectural Drawings:

No original architectural drawings of the original construction or of major alterations have been located. But a shematic drawing of the building's original configuration was published in 1877 (Flagler, Figure 1, inset on Plate I).

B. Early Views:

A bird's-eye view of the arsenal showing Shop's A general configuration was published in 1877 (Flagler, frontispiece). The picture collection of the Rock Island Arsenal Historical Office has a photograph showing a portion of the building's north facade, which confirms Flagler's description of original construction. It is captioned on the back, "Looking E, SE at Bldg 102 / from postcard dated 1907" (see HAER Photo No. IL-20F-13).

C. Interviews:

Robert Bouilly, Senior Historian, Rock Island Arsenal Historical Office, December 11, 1984, conducted by Jeffrey A. Hess. Confirmed use of building for Rock Island Arsenal Museum.

D. Bibliography:

1. Primary and unpublished sources:

Baylies, Libby and Bahr, Betsy. "Historic American Buildings Survey of the United States Materials and Mechanics Research Center, Watertown, Massachusetts." 1982. National Park Service, Washington, D.C. Discusses Rodman's architectural work at Watertown Arsenal.

"General Course of Instruction for Officers Assigned to Rock Island Arsenal." Rock Island, 1918. Rock Island Arsenal Historical Office. Describes building's role as a storehouse and communications center.

Hess, Jeffrey A., and Mack, Robert C. "Historic Properties Report Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Illinois". Prepared by MacDonald and Mack Partnership, and Building Technology Incorporated for the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1985. The report, with accompanying inventory cards, is filed as field records in the Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress, under HAER No. IL-20.

Real Property Cards, Facilities Engineer's Office, Rock Island Arsenal. Briefly describes building's structural characteristics and provides sketchy history of maintenance operations.

2. Secondary and published sources:

Completion Report Covering All Construction Projects Accomplished Under Supervision of the Construction Division, U.S. Army at Rock Island Arsenal. Rock Island Arsenal, 1919. Rock Island Arsenal Historical Office. Discusses planning and construction of connecting building between Shops A and C.

Flagler, D[aniel] W[ebster]. A History of the Rock Island Arsenal from Its Establishment in 1863 to December 1876. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1877. The most detailed account of the building's construction, written by the arsenal's commandant from 1871 to 1886.

Nothstein, Ira O. and Stephens, Clifford W. A History of Rock Island Arsenal from Earliest Times to 1954. Rock Island: U.S. Army, Rock Island Arsenal, 1965. 3 vols. Rock Island Arsenal. The best account of the arsenal's general operation and construction.

"Report of the Chief of Ordnance, 1901." House Documents, vol. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1901. Notes building's use as a storehouse.

Zabecki, David T. "Father of the Rock Island Arsenal." Field Artillery Journal, 49 (January / February, 1951), 55-56. Discusses Rodman's pioneering work in cannon and propellant design.

E. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated:

Record Group 156 at the National Archives contains correspondence on the construction and operation of Rock Island Arsenal from 1871 to 1903. This material is also available on 216 reels of microfilm at the Browning Museum, Rock Island Arsenal.

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

This project was part of a program initiated through a memorandum of agreement between the National Park Service and the U.S. Department of the Army. Stanley J. Fried, Chief, Real Estate Branch of Heaquarters DARCOM, and Dr. Robert J. Kapsch, Chief of the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record, were program directors. Sally Kress Tompkins of HABS/HAER was program manager, and Robie S. Lange of HABS/HAER was project manager. Building Technology Incorporated, Silver Spring, Maryland, under the direction of William A. Brenner, acted as primary contractor, and MacDonald and Mack Partnership, Minneapolis, was a major subcontractor. The project included a survey of historic properties at Rock Island Arsenal, as well as preparation of an historic properties report and HABS/HAER documentation for 38 buildings. The survey, report, and documentation were completed by Jeffrey A. Hess, historian, Minneapolis; Barbara E. Hightower, historian, Minneapolis; David Arbogast, architectural historian, Iowa City, Iowa; and Robert C. Mack, architect, Minneapolis. The photographs were taken by Robert A. Ryan, J Ceronie, and Bruce A. Harms of Dennett, Muessig, Ryan, and Associates, Ltd., Iowa City, Iowa. Drawings were produced by John Palmer Low, Minneapolis.